



The 3rd International Forum
on Water and Food
Tshwane, South Africa
November 14 – 17, 2011



Co-hosted by:



Enhancing linkages: Contribution of the companion modeling approach to practical IWRM

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Session: Participatory modelling

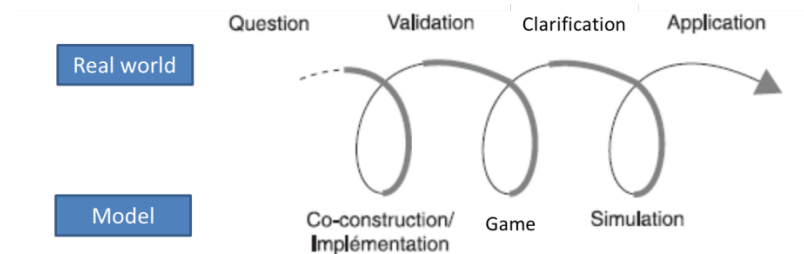
Key Message

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) rests upon multiple interactions among actors and scales that are often beyond the “everyday” concerns of all. The companion-modeling approach (COMMOD) is an adequate framework to highlight these multiple linkages and stakes, hence allowing for a collective decision making process over water resources to unfold.

Summary

The companion modeling framework brings together experts (biophysical and social scientists) and local and global knowledge, perceptions and concerns over natural resources by the way of participative modeling supports (role playing games and agent based computerized modeling) that are used during multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) in two watersheds in Ghana and Burkina Faso. The companion modeling process is used together with a biophysical model (see corresponding abstract VSSe007) to get

a “sound” scientific representation of the impacts that local practices can have in space and time. It allows considering multiple points of views (e.g. multi-level and multi stakeholders) about issues, potential solutions and their impacts. A better understanding of possible solutions and their impacts is the first step towards a process of collective decision making to design acceptable water resources practices. Multi-level MSPs allow for actors (from local stakeholders to national policy makers) that do not interact often to confront, be aware and understand each other’s views better. The novelty of the project is that the focus is on reinforcing the process of collective decision making rather than on reaching an agreement on a specific issue. This fits well with the multi-faceted nature of IWRM. The approach requires constant stakeholder engagement and trust building at multiple levels and is facilitated by earlier knowledge of the actors and systems studied.



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